

## FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE sixteen sub-treasurer "Democrats" who met in Morgan and proceeded to expel the chairman of the state Democratic committee from the party will soon find how easy it is for the tail to wag the dog—and in this case it is a very stump-tailed dog.

MELVIN WADE told the Dallas Republican meeting that the only way to make Republican voters in Texas was to marry the daughters of Democrats and bring up their children as Republicans. Melvin is a big, greasy Senegambian, as black as a sack of black cats, and after this talk he was not kicked out of the meeting of white Republicans.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the St. Louis national convention of the anti-sub-treasurer Alliance failed to take steps for the reorganization of the Alliance on a non-political basis, the members of the order in Texas who are opposed to the Macinizing of the Alliance are taking steps to reorganize it. A meeting has been called at Dallas on the 11th to take such steps as are necessary to this end. The farmers who have left the Alliance and have been expelled from it on account of their opposition to the sub-treasurer would make a pretty strong organization when united in a non-political Alliance.

NOTHING truer was ever writ than this by the Atlanta Herald, and if any Texas doubts it, let him consider his own welcome to Kansas orators who come here to tell us how to vote: "It is a great mistake to presume on this thing of sectional peace to the extent of sending Southern orators into Northern districts. There is danger of injuring the Democracy, not in driving Democrats off, but in failing to capture recruits from the element that is debating the matter. This had something to do with the result in the last presidential campaign, doubt it as you may. The best policy is to pour oil on the troubled waters at a distance."

A TEXAS exchange remarks that "The chairman of the Texas Democracy is evidently a thorough believer in the doctrines of falling from grace and of restoration. Last year he said let 'em in, however recent their conversion. Now he says fire 'em out, however recent their falling from the doctrines." Well, isn't that good doctrine? When men repent of their ill deeds and want to get in the Democratic party, and reform, shall we harden our hearts and keep them out? And when, being in with the elect, they rebel and turn against their brethren, shall we not eject them and put them among the other sinners? That is gospel and Democratic faith.

IF THE Fort Worth GAZETTE is onto the recent operations of the Videttes in Texas will it please open up and tell what there is in it? An anxious public thinks there is something on, but don't know exactly what it is. Tell us what you know about that "same old seven and six."—[Bonham Favorite.]

The Videttes being an oath-bound secret organization, with grips, passwords and a secret cipher, and THE GAZETTE not being a member of the order, it is not "onto" them so as to tell what is going on. All that we can say is that a meeting of the leaders of this order was held in Fort Worth last week, and that the participants in the meeting (which was called by the secret cipher code) were the leaders of the sub-treasurer Alliance, and these are the men who headed the "dark-lantern" movement in this county three years ago. THE GAZETTE published a full expose of the Videttes at that time, which broke the backbone of dark-lanternism in this county. THE GAZETTE does not know, but it is a safe enough guess, that the meeting of the Videttes last week was an effort to revive that order and use it to accomplish what it failed of doing it 1888.

IS HE A DEMOCRAT? If he is an apologist for Mr. Cole, and likely, therefore, to put the best face upon his conduct, the Dallas Times-Herald's account of the incident of his resignation from the executive committee cannot be complained of as falling short of justice to him. We quote from that paper:

Mr. Cole said he did not ask any compromise. If there were those who thought he was out of his place as member of the committee, they knew their duty. If the sub-treasurer was anti-Democratic he was no Democrat.

If the sub-treasurer was anti-Democratic, Mr. Cole was no Democrat. That is his own statement with regard to himself. The only question to be considered in this matter, then, is whether the sub-treasurer scheme of Macine is or is not a Democratic principle.

The only official declaration made by the Democratic party in Texas, touching the sub-treasurer, has condemned it. The party has nowhere approved it. The platform adopted in the San Antonio convention is the only rule of guidance the party followers in Texas have to go by. If the official utterance of the party counts for anything, therefore, the sub-treasurer scheme is anti-Democratic, and Mr. Cole is, by his own declaration of his principles, no Democrat, and is not the right sort of a man to be on a Democratic executive committee.

It is for the writing of a letter upholding the action of the Dallas Democrats in releasing this anti-Democrat that Mr. Finley, the chairman of the state Democratic executive committee,

has been denounced by some men who lay violent claim to belong to that party. The true Democrats of the state will stand by Chairman Finley, and give the doughfaces to understand that if they prefer to stay with the Macine crowd and shout for the sub-treasurer, they can do so—but they can't do that and take part in Democratic conventions.

## GOOD ROADS AND CONTENT.

The beneficial results on the social and industrial life of the farmer are being discussed in all sections of the Union. Isolation is the cause of much of the farmer's tale of woe, and economists are beginning to realize the fact. There is a stream of humanity constantly flowing from the farm to the town, and the isolation of the farm is largely the cause of it. This subject is one deserving the serious consideration of statesmen, and but for politicians in Texas this state might now have a local option road law that would enable any county to have at once highways passable in all seasons. It is a subject that will not always down at the bidding of politicians. So strong a hold has it taken upon the public mind that a road congress has been called, and at the opening of the Raleigh exposition the editor of the Charleston World dwelt in his speech upon the need of good roads, now becoming so apparent. "We have the worst country roads in the universe," said he, and the lack of easy means of communication over wagon roads, he thought, has led to that isolation and want of intercourse among the Southern people which is so necessary a part of material and social progress. There can be little hope for the agricultural South until this prime defect is remedied.

Commenting upon this the Baltimore Herald says:

This is by no means a new theme, but its truth is so apparent that it cannot be too often reiterated. Good roads lie at the foundation of all successful agricultural operations, just as the growth of cities in manufacture and trade is conditioned upon railroad and steamboat facilities. If it costs the farmer \$5 a ton to bring his cotton, rice or tobacco to market, it matters little how much effort he puts forth, he never will prosper.

Good roads cost money, but they do not cost so much as bad thoroughfares do. Expenditures for wagons, mules, harness and repairs continually eat up the better part of profits on agriculture in every Southern state. As a measure of practical economy, therefore, good roads are one of the first considerations in the development of this country.

In Mr. Cohen's argument easy communication brings about intercourse among the people. This in turn leads to exchange of ideas, general education and information, which ultimately can be turned to account in commercial activity. There is much in this idea, and every state in the South ought to be following in the lead of Georgia in this respect. The subject is one so vitally affecting the subject with a view to new legislation and active work in road-building.

## DEMOCRATS AND DEMOCRATS.

There is a class of Democrats in Texas whose lively changes with the weather. We call them Democrats because they insist upon calling themselves Democrats. It is a title by courtesy, to which they have scant right. For purposes of distinction we may call them Big-I Democrats, for they are Democrats only when they are consulted in the direction of affairs and their advice is followed.

It is the misfortune of the chairman of the state Democratic executive committee that he has ventured to take a step in party policy without the approval of the Big-I's. A member of a county Democratic committee ceased to be a Democrat (as he had a right to do) and took up the heresies of the party's enemies, declaring that "if the sub-treasurer was anti-Democratic he was no Democrat." As the state Democratic platform had very plainly voiced the party view that the sub-treasurer was anti-Democratic, the other members of the committee requested the resignation of the sub-treasurer member. The chairman of the state executive committee being appealed to, he very strongly sustained the action of the county committee.

This action on his part, being taken without consultation with the Big-I crowd, has brought upon him and the party he speaks for the severe reprobation of the neglected party.

The signs are that the Big-I's will endeavor to "get even" with the regular Democrats by a coalition with the sub-treasurer enemies of the party. This step appears to have been in contemplation for a long while, but the opportunity has been lacking, and they were deficient in courage. When the railroad commission was adopted as the demand of the party in the San Antonio convention they threatened a bolt, and fought it at the polls. They sided with the enemies of the party and endeavored to defeat the commission in the legislature by bringing forward the "elective" clause. Beaten at all these points, and smarting with wounded vanity, the next step is to endeavor to overthrow the party by calling in the sub-treasurer mercenaries.

Now mark the words: The Democratic party of Texas will have to fight not only the sub-treasurer following, but it will have to contend against these alleged Democrats, who, if they cannot have their way, will not hesitate to embarrass the party by giving all the aid and encouragement they can to its foes. The first step to that end has begun in the assault they are making upon their chairman of the party's executive committee because he has declared that a man must be a Democrat before he can take part in a Democratic convention, or be a member of an executive committee of that party.

## THE ALLIANCE TAKES A STEP.

THE GAZETTE publishes to-day the official call for the meeting of Alliance representatives at Corsicana for the purpose of taking definite action in the reorganization of that order in Texas. The call is signed by some of a hundred officials and members of the Alliance, representing all parts of the state. It will be noticed that most of the names of the men who signed the famous Austin manifesto and of those who attended the July convention in Fort Worth are not signed to this call. The omission of these names does not indicate that the signers of the manifesto and the participants in the Fort Worth convention are not in active sympathy with this movement. The charge having been made that these men were politicians, they have generally been left out of the list of the prime movers in this affair, to set aside even the shadow of a suspicion that there is any political plot behind it. The declared purpose of the meeting is "to reclaim the order from the secret political organizations which have prostituted and disgraced it," and to restore it to its original principles. It is further promised that "this meeting will strictly obey the Declaration of Intentions of the order and the purposes for which it was founded. There shall be no religious, political or partisan test—no political demands" made, nor will it favor or oppose the principles of any social, religious or political party."

The reorganized Farmers' Alliance should be a great power for the good of the farmers of Texas, and of the nation as well, for the new movement will spread to other states. Learning from the misfortunes that have virtually wrecked the original Farmers' Alliance, they will be able to avoid the dangers of dabbling in politics, and make of the new organization a purely social beneficial organization for promoting the welfare of the agricultural communities. There is plenty of work of this kind to be done, and if the Corsicana meeting shall be governed by the wisdom of experience it will start a movement that will go on to a wonderfully successful accomplishment.

## "STRAW" DEMOCRATS.

The Waco Day thinks that "the Bosque county Democratic resolutions are but a straw showing how the wind blows. It will be a gale before it is over. Mr. Finley is certain to hear from the people in protest to his proposed reading out of men who are as good Democrats as he is."

The "Bosque county Democratic resolutions" were the product of sixteen sub-treasurers, who, by resolution adopted by the order to which they bear allegiance, are pledged to oppose any candidate for any office unless he accepts the Ocala demands as his creed.

Those "Democratic" resolutions which the Day looks upon as a straw showing which way the wind blows, contained, among other things, this: "We, the Democracy of precinct No. 4, heartily approve the platform of principles as set forth at Ocala, Fla., December, 1890." And this, notwithstanding the Democratic state convention of Texas has declared against the sub-treasurer idea as contained in the Ocala platform.

The Day can find "straws" enough, if it is looking for straws. There is one, for instance, in the resolutions adopted at the Republican meeting in Dallas a few days ago, which were passed by the same kind of Democrats as adopted the Bosque county resolutions.

## THEY SETTLE AT THE BOTTOM.

"It is the peculiarity of taxes," says Chauncey Depew, "that ultimately they settle at the bottom." This is only repeating in another form what the writers on political economy told us long ago, to-wit: That all taxes rest on agriculture and the consumer. Every landlord adds to the rent the tax on his real estate. Every importer adds the duty on his goods to the price at which they are sold to the wholesale dealer, and he passes it on to the retailer, and the retailer to his customers, who pay it out of their wages. Ultimately, all taxes fall upon the consumer. The notion advanced by some Republicans who have got ashamed of the hoary chestnut about the foreigner paying the duty, that, although it is paid by the importer or wholesale dealer, he does not charge it to the retailer, is childish in the extreme. Every item of cost is reckoned by the importer in fixing the price of his goods. If the duty be, as it frequently is, and that too in the case of the commonest necessities imported, the principal element of cost, how can the importer ignore it in fixing the selling price of his wares? If the importer can afford to ignore it, of what use is it? Where is the protection in it? Who derives any benefit from it? If the importers were as foolish as Republican organs and orators represent them in this matter, they would soon land in the bankrupt court.

## LOOKING FOR FLAWS.

A few days ago, at an Alliance meeting of one of the lodges, a resolution was passed to look into the workings of the railroad commission and ascertain what good was coming to the public from it. A committee was appointed to do this work, and report the result of its findings. If this is in the line of a plan to pick flaws in the railroad commission and prepare material for use in the campaign next year, it is a great mistake on the part of the Alliance. As a body, that organization was enthusiastic in its advocacy of a commission bill, and did more, probably, than any other agency in the work of making a railroad commission a popular demand. And though the leaders of the Alliance, or those who speak for it and are thought to represent it, later were hoodwinked by sharp railroad lobbyists and made to join in an effort to defeat the commission bill in the legislature

by dividing its supporters into "elective" and "appointive" commission men, with the intention of getting them to quarrel among themselves and leading to the defeat of the bill, still the Alliance was in favor of the regulation of railroads by means of a commission, and accepted the bill as it was drawn, except as to the appointing of commissioners by the governor. If they had carried their point and passed an elective bill, it is not easy to see how they could have got better men on the commission than have been appointed on it—though their demand for the appointment of Duncan went unheeded.

Being so bound up in the policy of the railroad commission, it will be a hard and embarrassing task for the committee the Alliance has appointed to pick flaws in its work. About the only thing they can say in the way of fault-finding is that rates have not been reduced low enough, in the face of the protest of the railroads against the reductions as ruinous to their business, and threats from the bondholders and stockholders that they will fight the rates in the courts on the ground that to submit to them would ruin their property.

This "hosing committee" has a thankless task ahead, and will, if it is wise, ask to be excused on the plea of a "pressure of previous engagements."

## NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 40,000 women in American colleges.

There are 16,000,000 cows in the United States.

There are 70,000 words in the Japanese language.

In Prussia there are 600,000 more women than men.

Moonstones actually figure among dress trimmings.

Saturn's ring has disappeared for the first time in fifteen years.

The newest patent shoe has a device of springs in the heel which lessens the jar to the foot.

It takes a million pounds of ink every year to print Uncle Sam's paper money and revenue stamps.

There is said to be a spring in Mendocino county, Cal., from which rises such obnoxious gases that one whiff of it will extinguish life.

The first thing a Japanese does in the morning is to take down the entire front of his building, leaving the whole interior open to view.

The marble capital building at Hartford, Conn., is 300 feet long, and the engineers declare it is the longest inches longer in summer than in winter.

It is said that during the attempt to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama 200,000 ounces of quinine were used annually in combating malarial fever.

The Notre Dame cathedral, Montreal, has the largest bell in America. It weighs 24,750 pounds, is eight feet seven inches in diameter, and six feet high.

It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover, 62,000 bees of clover must be deprived of nectar, and 3,750,000 visits must be made by the bees.

A Sedgwick county (Kansas) farmer who didn't have enough ready money to go to the circus bought a sack of flour for \$1.50 on trust, sold it for cash for \$1 and got into the show that way.

In person and attire the scrupulous cleanliness of the Malay woman is proverbial throughout the Orient. Twice daily she bathes, changes her garments and washes and rinses her luxuriant black hair.

The greatest manures in the world appear to be the Sakanis of the Congo region. Among their tribal customs is the paring of the nails down to the quick with an instrument designed for that particular purpose.

Smoke is finding its champions in England, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent its diffusion in the atmosphere. It is claimed that the carbon in the smoke is a natural deodorizer and as such, is a blessing rather than a nuisance.

The costliest dresses in the world are worn by the women of Sumatra. They are made of pure gold and silver. After the metal is melted and smelted, it is formed into fine wire, which is woven into cloth and afterward made into dresses.

The remains of about a hundred elephants have been found at Mont-Dail, in Brittany, where they are gathered on a surface of about 100 square meters. All the bones are broken, and it is thought that the animals must have been eaten by prehistoric men.

If it were possible for man to construct a globe 800 feet in diameter and to place upon any part of its surface an atom 1480 in diameter and 1120 in height, it would correctly denote the proportion a man bears to the earth upon which he stands.

In sinking plumb lines down shafts the accuracy of the work is often seriously impaired by spiders' webs which catch in the lines and drawing them towards the wall, often with sufficient tension to introduce material errors in the position of the plumb line.

All that at present exists of the famous tin-plate "works" at Piqua, Ohio, where McKinley dipped a piece of roofing steel into a pot of hot lead, is an old iron kettle with a little cold lead in it, housed in a lean-to. No fire under the kettle, no workmen, no tin.

The Stockton (Cal.) Republican points out the fact that wherever there is irrigation there is need of looking closely to the drainage of the water. It can be no malaria, but without means, natural or provided, for carrying off the surplus water, ill must result.

A novel cure for nervous diseases is being practiced at Worsholme, Bavaria. The treatment is the outcome of the study of an old priest and consists chiefly in spraying water over the body in various places, dressing at once without drying and brisk walking immediately afterward.

Woman suffrage is not prospering in Massachusetts. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who has been conducting a campaign there, says she is deeply pained to see that the women do not vote even on the school question, and that they are not even interested in the women who rather talk than vote.

A ledge of stone has been discovered at Chetco, Ore., which as yet no one has been able to identify. The rock is of a sandstone formation, having a greasy touch, and is susceptible of a high polish. It can be sawed or shaved with a knife, but when exposed to the action of fire becomes hard.

According to Dr. Hermann Wagner, the best authority on population, the world's inhabitants now number 1,479,730,400. This is over 40,000,000 more than the estimate in 1882, indicating an annual increase of 7,000,000. These figures, however, are only guesses, as there is no means of ascertaining the true figures on nearly one-half of the earth's surface.

It was the dream of a toper that brought about the discovery of the shot-tower process of making shot. Before then sheets of lead were rolled thin, punched out into little cubes, and these in turn were rolled in a barrel until they became spheroidal. The dreamer's name was Watts, and after spending an evening with boon companions in a vision he saw it begin to rain shot.

and, taking refuge in a church tower, he amused himself by looking down at the glittering lead rain drops as they fell into the moist below. The idea that molten lead so dropped into water would become round occurred to him. The next day he tried it and the thing was done.

Artificial bitter almonds are now produced at a trifling cost, and with such deceptive skill that they can scarcely be detected when used as an adulterant of the genuine. They consist chiefly of grape sugar. This is flavored with a very small quantity of nitrobenzene, and when pressed in molds the product is made to resemble the natural seeds very closely.

The astronomer Roger for Scotland states that when the moon is half full its brilliancy is not nearly one-half as great as it is at a quarter. He attributes the brightness of the full moon to the bright streaks which are then seen over the lunar surface, starting from the craters. He supposes that to be convex or concave, and he says that many craters are made and brilliantly illuminated when the sun shines full upon them.

If an Arab woman who has lost her husband decides to marry again she visits the grave of her first husband, and there, before her second marriage and prays him not to be offended. As, however, she feels that he will be offended, she takes with her a donkey laden with two goat-skins filled with water. The woman then proceeds to pour the water on the grave to keep the first husband cool under the circumstances about to take place, and having well saturated him, departs.

It has just been ascertained that the method of writing mentioned in the book of Job is still practiced by some of the natives of Ceylon. "O," says the patriarch, "that my words were now written! O, that they were printed in a book! that they were graven with angels' tongues." It is the latter implement which is used by the Ceylonese. It is guided by a notch cut in the thumb nail, and the marks so engraved are rendered plain by being rubbed with a dark dye extracted from the juice of the palm.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago Boston first came into being. For years before there had been a few settlers on the Charles, and the cows had wandered over the peninsula in search of pasture and water, making for themselves paths through the bushes, which were subsequently developed into roads and then into the streets of the modern city. That is how it came about that the streets in the city proper are so crooked. Out in Roxbury, Dorchester and the new districts the streets are broad and straight, but in the heart of the city a stranger will lose himself in going two blocks.

The growth of the Argentine Republic in the past thirty years has been remarkable. According to recent statistics the population of the republic is now 4,000,000, as against 1,350,000 in 1861. There are now 7,000,000 acres under cultivation, where in 1861 there were only 1,000,000. The country is now covered by eighteen miles of railroad in operation and 6000 more, including the great trans-Andean line, are in course of construction. The public debt has grown pretty vigorously, too, however. It has increased from \$17,000,000 to \$313,000,000.

The last Indian census shows that in the past ten years the natural growth of India's population has been 27,500,000. The population now numbers 226,000,000. One can hardly appreciate what these figures mean except by comparison. India contains more people than all Europe exclusive of Russia. Its provinces are as populous as great European states. Bengal contains a population larger than that of the United States and all British North America, and fully one-fifth of the entire human race lives upon this little peninsula jutting out from the coast of Asia into the Indian ocean.

The traveling salesman of a Chicago implement house has just returned from the island of Madagascar, where he attempted to sell mining machinery. He says that it is useless to try to sell labor-saving implements in a country where labor is so much cheaper than tools. The superintendent of a mine laughingly told him that he would give the price of a drill and said that he could hire a whole gang of men for a lifetime for that amount of money. Laborers in that country receive only from 10 to 15 cents a day for fourteen hours' work.

## ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

The prince regent of Bavaria has a large collection of beetles.

Kier Oscar of Sweden is a collector of books and poems, with autographs.

The ex-empress of Brazil possesses a remarkably complete collection of butterflies.

Mrs. James Stewart of Grayson, Ky., has given birth to a baby weighing only twenty pounds, and is 140 pounds, and her husband is much heavier.

The czar is a collector of birds' eggs and postage stamps. This should set off any sneers at our own czar, Tom Reed, being an ardent collector of the subject of waist suits.

The most fragile beauty in the Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse, born in the year 1872. She is a superb blond, tall and slender, with delicate features and certain sylph-like loveliness in her own.

Michael Moore of Brooklyn is the eldest second lieutenant on the army list. He was for years a musician, was made a lieutenant in 1869, and two years later was retired. He now draws three-fourths pay (\$105) a month, and is supposed to be not less than ninety-one years old.

Louis Veyr, a French Canadian, is six feet high, weighs 300 pounds, and has lifted 4000 pounds of pig iron with his hands and back and without using harness. Shouldering a 300-pound barrel of cement with one hand, lifting 516 pounds with one finger, balancing his wife upon his chin and raising with his right hand a platform holding a 200-pound dumbbell and twenty men (aggregate weight 3337 pounds) are among his everyday feats.

## THE DOCTOR.

Hall's Journal of Health.

The skin of a boiled egg is the best remedy for a boil. Carefully peel it, wet and apply to the boil.

For simple hoarseness take a fresh egg, beat it and thicken with pulverized sugar. Eat freely of it.

The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick-headache.

Castor oil may be comfortably taken in hot milk, in hot water sweetened and highly colored with essence of peppermint or wintergreen.

A sure cure for inflammatory rheumatism is made by taking one ounce of pulverized saltpeter and putting it into a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected.

For neuralgia in the face apply a mustard plaster to the elbow. For neuralgia in the head apply the plaster to the back of the neck. The reason for this is that the mustard touches the nerves the moment it begins to draw or burn, and to be of most use must be applied to the nerve centers, or directly over the place where it will touch the affected nerve most quickly. Let the patient have plenty of sunlight. The tradition of the value of a darkened room has long ago been discarded by wise nurses.

## THE CIGARETTE BUG.

A St. Louis chemist has made the startling discovery that cigarettes are filled with bugs. The horrible smell is fully accounted for at last.—[Grand Rapids Telegram.]

According to Dr. Ohmann Dumesnil of St. Louis, cigarettes are often made poisonous by the ravages of a worm that comes from the egg of a coelopterous insect, which is passionately addicted to the use of tobacco. Hence bronchial affections and throat complaints, and no wonder, if the insect has been in the cigarette. —[Boston Post.]

A St. Louis physician has discovered bugs in cigarettes. He says the bug poisons the

cigarette. This dictum will probably not spoil the demand for the article, but it will furnish the perishing dude with a remark for his part of a little sweet colloquy. "Wot's eatin' yer?" the gamins will be pantly inquiring. "A coelopterous insect," the dude will answer, with a faint flourish of cane and monocle, "that the gamins should wilt—New York Journal."

A St. Louis physician has made the discovery that cigarettes are infested by a coelopterous insect which he considers a poison, and he attributes many mysterious cases of bronchial affection to this source. The germ of the cigarette habit has not yet been revealed by the microscope, but there is room for the suspicion that the habit itself is an "illness," and the next achievement of science may be to spy out its special bacillus. —[Philadelphia Record.]

The cigarette fiend is threatened with a new horror. He is now told that his favorites are infested with insects. Dr. Dumesnil is the discoverer of this fact, and he says that many bronchial affections may be traced to the presence of these bugs. He declares that the insect is the product of an egg which a bug peculiar to cigarettes lays inside the wrapping. Fearful of doing the insect an injustice, however, the discoverer says that it only feeds upon the tobacco because of necessity. He also adds that the bug belongs to the coelopterous class of insects. Probably so. —[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

## Wisdom in Small Doses.

Brenham Banner.

Whenever the farmers of the South shall raise their own food support, and make their surplus crop, the agricultural interests of the South will prosper as never before.

## Omaha Sitings.

It will not pay Southern farmers to raise less cotton unless they raise more of other things to make up for this. Farmers must have hay, horses, mules, hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and also plenty of vegetables, and a sufficient quantity of fruit for home use, they could get along with much less money. Cotton will do for a money crop or a surplus crop, but it should not be allowed to crowd out everything else.

## Tutus Times.

A fat hog and a full corn-crib will make a happy and contented people.

## Good Roads.

A wise man of modern times once wrote this:

The road is that physical sign or symbol by which you will understand any age or people. If they have no roads they are savages, for the road is the creation of man and a type of civilized society. If you wish to know whether society is stagnant, learning, scientific, religion a dead formality, you may learn something by going into universities and libraries; something also by the work that is doing on cathedrals, churches, or in them, but quite as much by looking at the roads, for if there is any motion in society, the road, which is the symbol of motion, is in the process of being made.

The advance herald of good roads in these times has appeared, we believe; it is the wheelman—the bicyclist man or woman. The wheelman is the surest symbol of the coming of good roads, as flowers presage spring, or "Mother Carey's chickens" the coming of a storm at sea. Let us hope so, at least, for the new good road is dire. As the population increases and more waste and forest land is brought into cultivation; with the harvest of every vast crop such as the earth is blessed with this year, the need of good roads becomes plainer, if that be possible. Best of all, the growing enlightenment is making the need plain.

No side needs good roads more than an agricultural state that is plain. The amount of money lost in time and labor on account of bad roads is simply appalling. If farmers could have it figured for them and placed before them as the value of a crop can be they would account and rightly that money spent in making good roads would be the best investment possible, increased the value of their farm, and adding to the value of their labor. The time lost in going to and from bad roads; the small loads that must be hauled; the difficulties sometimes inseparable in bad weather, which they present all mean a money loss that foots up a vast amount; a deprivation, a keeping away of many facilities, of comforts which good roads would lead to. There is no good of supreme importance as a state that Indiana can consider that the work of making good roads.

They should be undertaken generally, thoroughly, systematically. Part of the work would be the planting of trees on the side of the road, which would be a good road bed goes on, and thus would be done a double service—for Indiana is already suffering sadly and will suffer worse from the denuding of trees which the structure of the soil by the rows of trees that would line them on either side. We believe that the political party that undertakes this proposition on an issue and reforms, and makes to put it into execution, will be hailed by the people of Indiana.—[Indianapolis News.]

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